

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain; partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow
fair and warmer; strong north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 45; lowest, 36.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

LODGE OFFERS TO SUPPORT LEAGUE IF IT IS AMENDED; LOWELL ALSO ASKS CHANGE

Senator, Challenged, Defines Position—Demands Congress Be Called.

HE QUOTES ROOSEVELT

Harvard President Argues Dangers Are Greatly Overestimated.

MEETING ENTHUSIASTIC

Big Boston Audience Stands and Cheers as Statesman Answers Educator.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

Boston, March 19.—The joint debate between Senator Lodge and President Lowell of Harvard turned into a vast pro-peace league and anti-Wilson mass meeting here to-night.

Senator Lodge in his rebuttal took the huge, cold audience and brought its members to their feet with yells of approval. This was the touchstone by which he transformed them.

"If this covenant is put into such form that it will really promote peace and not injure the United States of course I will support it. If the President will call the Senate together the amendments to do this will be drafted and sent to Paris."

This caused the quiet, thoughtful auditors to cheer in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to where they stood. It was the one combination of ideas that brought anything like unanimous approval from the throng that had watched the almost magic ordering of the scattered battalions of the League of Nations partisans beneath the hands of two master generals.

G. O. P. Leaders Jubilant.

Boston Republicans say tonight that the political atmosphere surrounding the League of Nations has cleared. Senator Lodge, they say, has struck in the two phrases quoted a keynote to which every other strain of thought in the party can be and will be attuned. The partisans of President Lowell in to-night's debate professed themselves as satisfied.

The speech of Mr. Lowell was no unqualified defence of the covenant as proposed. He suggested amendments that covered almost all of the objections in detail that were raised by Senator Lodge and at other times by other critics of the Wilson plan. But he insisted that in principle the Wilson plan would produce the results desired. Then, turning to Senator Lodge, Mr. Lowell asked:

"As the senior United States Senator from this State, as the leader of our party in the Senate, we have the right to ask you, Senator Lodge, first, whether you will or will not vote for the covenant of Paris provided it is amended as you wish, and second, what amendments do you want and why do you not submit them?"

Answer Rouses Audience.

Nothing could have been clearer, sharper, better defined than the Senator's answer. It flashed home. Rising for rebuttal it was evident that he himself had been stirred. The audience felt it. At his first words came shouts of "Louder!"

"I shall try to make myself both loud and plain," he said.

"I have said I was in favor of any league to secure the world against war. I supposed that this included the one under consideration should it fill my specifications. If this is put into such form that it will really promote peace and not injure the United States of course I'll support it."

"But I am not engaged in the consideration of imaginary leagues. A covenant has been presented to the American people for consideration. I hope from my heart that it will be amended, properly prepared, free from doubt and excluding what should be excluded. I hope that will be done. I believe it will be done—but not in Paris."

Why He Has Not Acted.

"Why do I not draw the amendments I want and submit them? Because I happen to be a Senator of the United States I do not respond with the authority of the Senate."

"But if the President had done what other Presidents had done, and had laid the draft before the Senate, he would have had our amendments." "Jackson, the old Indian fighter, arbitrary and imperious, asked the advice of the Senate in international affairs. Grant, victor in the greatest civil war, did the greatest service to peace when he advised with the Senate, secured the Geneva convention and saved us from war with Great

Ireland and Canada Connected by Marconi Wireless Telephony

LONDON, March 19.—The establishment of wireless telephony between Ireland and Canada was announced to-day by the Marconi.

MONTREAL, March 19.—Angus McCallum, manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, to-day confirmed the report from London that wireless telephony had been established between Canada and London. Mr. McCallum said that he was not in a position to give out details as the company was continuing experimental work between the Marconi stations at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and Clifton, Ireland.

HALT CALLED ON RAILROAD WORK

Failure of Congress to Approve \$750,000,000 Is Blamed for Order.

HINES FACING A PROBLEM

Improvements Involving Millions of Dollars Held Up for Lack of Funds.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Railroad construction work aggregating in value many millions of dollars has been definitely held up by failure of the appropriation of \$750,000,000 by Congress for the Railroad Administration. Instructions have been sent out by the Railroad Administration that in the light of the present financial situation all work not specifically approved by Congress as well as Government officers need not go forward unless it is necessary to insure safety, or if it will cost more to discontinue than to continue the work, or where it is covered by a bona fide contract and the stopping of work would seriously demoralize conditions.

This means a halt of many activities and the discharge of men when the unemployment situation is giving concern. Just how extensive the lay-off is cannot be learned. There is likewise no available list of projects held up, but all that can be has been stopped on additions and betterments of new lines and all construction and maintenance work on the railroads. The equipment programme is to be carried forward through the use of trade acceptances by the equipment companies. This work involves a total of \$268,000,000, but no means for carrying forward the other improvements for which \$482,000,000 was estimated has been found. Car and equipment employees are apparently safe.

Seek Financial Aid.

Director-General Hines, with the cooperation of other Government officials and railroad executives, is struggling to find some means of financing other needs, but as yet no programme has been formulated. Meantime definite instructions that improvement work must be halted have gone out. They are given in the following circular sent to executives and Federal officers:

"In the light of the present financial situation corporate officers who prior to this date had agreed to finance certain additions and betterments chargeable to capital account, now express a desire to review these authorities, and after conference with the undersigned these regulations of all member roads represented by the railroad executives advisory committee by Howard Elliott, acting chairman:

"After conference to-day between Mr. Powell, director of division of capital expenditures, and myself, it was understood that the following telegram should be sent by me to the executives of all member roads: 'Please be advised that the director, division of capital expenditures, U. S. Railroad Administration, issued on March 8 circulars requiring that the definite position as to approval or disapproval of the corporate officers shall be secured before any work costing more than \$1,000 shall go forward, whether carry over or new work, they are authorized to accept at once the progress of all such previous approvals with the Federal managers who, before proceeding further, will in accordance with said circulars report the situation to the Director of Division Capital Expenditures for his special instructions.'

"It is assumed that the corporate officers will immediately act on this message.

Orders Survey of Work.

"Will you please instruct each Federal manager to afford the proper corporate officer upon application full opportunity to review projects chargeable to capital account, whether in progress or contemplated, including not only the items in the 1919 budget and on D. C. E. forms approved since January 1, 1919, but also all uncompleted items in the carry over from 1918.

BANK SLAYER IS TAKEN IN WEST

Man Accused of Brooklyn Murder Seized in St. Louis.

SAYS HE'S ROY TYLER

Local Police Assert That Frank H. McGinn Made Confession.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Two men and two women were arrested in a large seven passenger touring car at Taylor avenue and the Hadlamont trucks at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon after a chase of several blocks and they are held in connection with a Brooklyn bank robbery in which \$13,330 was stolen and two bank employees killed and a Cleveland (Ohio) bank robbery in which five armed bandits escaped with \$15,600.

The couple gave their names as Frank H. McGinn, 28 years old, and Ralph T. Harding, 33, a veterinary surgeon, and his wife, Grace Harding, 32. All four gave their addresses as 1431 Main street, Kansas City.

McGinn, according to the police, admitted that he was involved in the two bank robberies. He also told the police that he owned oil leases in Texas valued at \$250,000.

Hannegan alleges that McGinn said: "We were caught on a fluke or we would never have been taken alive. Every night before my wife and I went to bed we got ourselves on our knees and prayed, after which we vowed that we would kill ourselves before being taken by the police. As it happened we were caught out."

The arrest of the four was brought about through a request made by the Sheriff of Columbia, Mo., who asked the St. Louis police to hold them for leaving the city without paying a \$14.50 fine which had been imposed on McGinn for assault.

Hoagland, at a glance identified McGinn from a photograph on circulars which had been sent out from Cleveland and New York. When the circulars were received he had no doubt that he had McGinn, who he said was Tyler, Hoagland walked up to him and said:

"Why, your name is Frank H. McGinn. You are wanted in New York in connection with a murder, assault and robbery."

McGinn replied: "There must be some mistake. Hoagland then went to the file room and returned in a few minutes with the circular, on which were the pictures of McGinn and his wife. "Yes, that's me," said McGinn, "and I am the man you want, but I won't say a word. No confession from me."

Tattoo Marks Found.

Mr. McGinn was asked if it was her picture, and she said that it was. He denied, though, that she had been identified in either of the robberies.

The circular from New York stated that McGinn could be identified by tattoo marks "I. R. T." on his right arm below the elbow. The marks were found on McGinn's arm. McGinn said that Dr. Prioleau, engaged in repatriate work of either the New York or Cleveland robberies.

DR. WILKINS IS CAUGHT HERE IN PENNA. STATION

Recognized by a Reporter on Return From Baltimore.

HIS WHISKERS SHORN

Trapped as He Telephoned to Attorney to Meet Him There.

RETURNED TO SURRENDER

Wired of Coming, but Police Took No Action—Will Ignoring Him Fined.

Dr. Walter K. Wilkins of 164 West Sixty-fifth street was arrested at the Pennsylvania Station last night. He was seized on a warrant charging him with the murder of his wife, Mrs. Julia Wilkins, on the back porch of their home at Long Beach, Long Island, on the night of February 27.

Patrolman Patrick J. Cavanagh of the Richmond Hill station, who was in the station waiting for a train to take him to duty, made the arrest and took the physician to the West Thirty-ninth street police station, whence he was sent in a patrol wagon to Police Headquarters. There he was locked up to await the arrival of detectives who will be sent by District Attorney Weeks of Nassau county to take him to Long Beach to-day.

Noted First by Reporter.

Although Dr. Wilkins was expected to return to New York some time yesterday, as he had sent two telegrams earlier in the day to his own attorney, Louis G. Friese, and to District Attorney Weeks, there was no private or city detective waiting for him at the railroad station.

He was first noticed, as he paced nervously up and down the platform in front of the gates leading to the 3:10 o'clock train for Mineola, by Richard Conover, a reporter for the New York Herald. Conover was not sure that it was the physician, because during his absence in Baltimore Dr. Wilkins had shaved his mustache and the whiskers which formerly flowed down the sides of his face, but he was struck by the resemblance of the man on the platform to the pictures of Dr. Wilkins.

He was certainly does," said the policeman. "I think it is the doctor," said Conover, "the just bought a ticket for Mineola for the 3:10 train."

The policeman and Conover watched Dr. Wilkins while the physician waited back and forth in front of the telephone booth. The train left, and still the physician walked nervously up and down the platform. Finally he went in the booth and started to telephone, and Conover suggested that the physician enter the next booth and listen to the telephone.

He told the policeman that he heard Dr. Wilkins call up his attorney, Mr. Friese, and make arrangements to meet the lawyer in the Pennsylvania station. Cavanagh then decided that the man really was Dr. Wilkins and decided to arrest him. So when the physician came over to him, tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"I want you, Doctor."

Dr. Wilkins shook the policeman's hand impatiently from his shoulder and said indignantly: "You shouldn't arrest me here! I'm waiting for my lawyer."

He then walked a few feet away and sat down in a bench, refusing to go with the policeman. He appeared to be very nervous and very indignant. "Don't make a scene here," said Cavanagh, "if you go outside and settle this peacefully."

Dr. Wilkins finally consented to go, but only on condition that he be taken to the entrance to the station. At the entrance he was joined by Detective Edward T. McCalliffe of the West Thirty-seventh street station, who went with Cavanagh and the physician to the police station. On the way there Dr. Wilkins several times told the detectives that he was innocent, and that he had come back from Baltimore to give himself up to the Nassau county authorities.

"I wish I could have seen my lawyer before I was arrested," he remarked. "I wanted to see him before I went to Mineola."

At Police Headquarters Dr. Wilkins was taken before Lieut. McCarrick of the detective bureau, who questioned him. When he was searched the detectives found in his pockets a hypodermic needle and a package of white pills, together with a large sum of money in a wallet.

The money was returned to him, but he was not allowed to retain the needle or the pills, although he asked for them several times. He was then "pedigreed" in the course of which Lieut. McCarrick asked:

"Are you married?"

After some hesitation the physician replied: "I'm a widower now."

"Have you any objections to having your finger prints taken?" asked the Lieutenant.

"None at all," said Dr. Wilkins. "Go ahead."

LEAGUE PLAN FORCED INTO PACT; VOTE ON SATURDAY; SMALLER POWERS WARNED

WILSON'S CHIEF THORN IS JAPAN

She Will Insist on Racial Equality Clause Being in Covenant.

WOULD REJECT TREATY

Refusal to Sign and Withdrawal of Her Delegation Threatened.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, March 19.—Japan suddenly has loomed up as the most threatening cloud on President Wilson's horizon. She will insist upon a clear and unequivocal clause in the covenant of the League of Nations, and if she fails to obtain it her delegates will refuse to sign any treaty containing the league covenant.

Careful investigation in responsible Japanese mission circles here by The Sun discloses:

First.—The issue of a speech undoubtedly made on direct inspiration from the Tokyo Government and intended to serve notice on the President, as the chief author of the covenant, that Japan will insist upon such a clause.

Second.—The Japanese delegation here has received word from Tokyo in the last few days, since the text of the covenant was published there, that it will be unable for them to return home if they give adherence to any covenant not containing this clause.

Chief Reasons Given.

Third.—The racial equality clause insisted upon chiefly because of the attitude of the United States and Australia, which is considered demeaning to Japan; by America because the Japanese are not treated on an equality basis on the western coast; by Australia because she forbids all Japanese immigration.

Whatever Viscount Ishii may have said in America there is no doubt, as the inquiry in Japanese circles here shows, as to what he meant; namely, that Japan will not sign the treaty unless it contained such a clause. The intimation conveyed yesterday in American circles that Viscount Ishii did not serve an ultimatum and any way did not represent the view of Japanese here was apparently entirely unwarranted.

The question has become acute through the publication in Japan of the text of the covenant.

There is no question that the Liberal party now in power in Japan would overthrow instantly if the racial clause was signed a treaty without such a clause. The Japanese newspapers up to this time have been contending stoutly for the principles of the league and for all the Wilson principles, but the publication of the covenant without the racial clause has aroused a furor. The press is now complaining that the Japanese delegation is weak and it should have pressed the point more vigorously in the committee meetings.

Japs Compared to Negro.

The racial equality principle, it is contended in Japanese circles here is vital to Japan, and without an affirmation of this principle the whole object of the league would be destroyed. A prominent Japanese made the point to the correspondent of The Sun that the racial clause gives greater rights to the negro than to the Japanese, and Australia is worse. "What becomes of the universal brotherhood that the league is supposed to establish?" he asks.

The Japanese pretend, naturally, that the immigration question is not involved directly in this question, but Japan, in the opinion of many here, plainly is actuated by a desire to fortify her position in this diplomatic controversy.

The question then would be how could any signatory treat its own nationals differently from those of any other country? Great Britain is concerned as much as America because not only are her dominions opposed to the action but it would bring up the question also in India.

Australia's Attitude.

Australia will "see the League of Nations go bust" before consenting to the establishment of the principle of the equality of races which would open Australia to the flood of Japanese immigration.

"We won't deviate an inch from our

Continued on Second Page.

"Sun" Smoke Fund First to Lend Helping Hand

SERGEANT THOMAS H. FLEMING of the Second Battalion Supply Company, 104th Infantry, says in a card received from France, yesterday:

"THE SUN Tobacco Fund was the first one we met nearly a year and a half ago, and it is still doing good work, as all the boys can testify."

Messages from other soldiers in France and Germany, telling how contributors, through THE SUN Tobacco Fund, are helping the boys may be read on page 12.

WARREN! THE SUN TO BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

U. S. Delegates Plan League Amendments

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 19.—The American delegation, it is said, plans to accept a limited number of amendments to the League of Nations covenant. Secretary of State Lansing will preside over the meeting of delegates of neutral countries Thursday to hear their views on the situation.

It is expected that the League of Nations commission will then reassemble and perfect the amendments and that the completed covenant will then be attached to the peace treaty.

The following sub-committee has been named to meet the representatives of neutral countries for a discussion of the League of Nations: Leon Bourgeois, France; Lord Robert Cecil, Great Britain; Elphinstone Venizelos, Greece; Paul Hymans, Belgium; Col. E. M. House, the United States, and Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbia.

REDS THREATEN ODESSA'S FALL

Bolshevik Troops Said to Be Within 15 Miles of City and Advancing.

EVACUATION IS REPORTED

No Fear of Disaster, but Prestige Will Suffer by Retreat.

LONDON, March 19.—There are unconfirmed reports that a revolution of the Menshevik or moderate element of the Social Democrat party against the Soviet Government has broken out in Petrograd, according to a German Government wireless despatch received to-night.

By G. S. ADAM.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, March 19.—Bolshevik wireless messages from Russia announce that Soviet troops have advanced to within fifteen miles northeast of Odessa. Since the occupation of Kherson and Nikolayev by the Bolsheviks the situation of the allied troops, which have only little support from Russian volunteers, has been critical, and I understand that the evacuation of Odessa is under way.

There is no question of disaster, since the allied occupation of Odessa never has been a serious affair nor has it required many troops, but it is nevertheless evident that the Allies' prestige will not be enhanced if their troops have to leave Odessa precipitately.

LONDON, March 19.—The situation in Odessa was regarded as critical here to-day, following reports that the Russian Black Sea port was being evacuated. There was no official confirmation of the reports, but at the same time there was no denial.

One despatch said that Russian non-Bolshevik forces had been defeated by the Bolshevik north of Odessa and had retired toward the city. The information came in a Russian wireless despatch dated Moscow, March 17. Another despatch said that Greek troops had defeated the Bolsheviks at Kherson, northeast of Odessa, and had advanced approximately twelve miles.

This announcement came from Greek headquarters at Salonica and was issued on March 17.

A third report—again a Russian wireless despatch from Moscow, but under the date of March 15—said that the non-Bolshevik troops had assumed the offensive north of Odessa, but had been repulsed after Bolshevik counter-attacks. This despatch added that the city of Zhitomir had been occupied by the Bolshevik forces on March 14. The text of the despatch of March 17 follows:

"Soviet troops again have secured a victory in the region of Odessa. Mixed detachments of White Guards, consisting of partisans of Gen. Denikin and Gen. Petlura, made great efforts to defeat the approaches to Odessa for the purpose of covering the complete evacuation of the city. The Red Guards defeated the enemy, who are retreating toward the city."

Greek troops were reported to have occupied Kherson in a despatch from Athens on February 26. An earlier despatch had reported that Greek and Rumanian troops had advanced north from Odessa in pursuit of the Bolsheviks. The fighting referred to in the Greek announcement probably occurred north of Kherson.

For several months French and British detachments have been in Odessa. A Russian wireless despatch received in London on March 12 reported that Kherson had been captured on March 8 by Ukrainian Soviet troops, Kherson, which is ninety-two miles northeast of Odessa, is an important trading centre at the mouth of the Dnieper.

Offers Remission to Brazil.

Rio Janeiro, March 19.—The French Government, the newspapers announce, has offered to sell certain war material to Brazil.

President Acting on Advice Received From Home Friends.

MAKES SOME CHANGES

These Said to Be Aimed at Senators Whose Views Are Wavering.

MAY CLARIFY ARTICLE X.

Purpose Is to Ram Through Covenant and Peace Treaty at One Sitting.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, March 19.—The League of Nations covenant is to be completed, with all changes and amendments made, and ready for incorporation into the preliminary treaty of peace with Germany by Saturday night of this week. This is the meaning of the orders issued calling a full meeting of the Committee on the League of Nations on Saturday, which is expected to approve the changes which Lord Robert Cecil and President Wilson have been making in the covenant.

Lord Robert Cecil and President Wilson have formed a close partnership to push through the covenant in the next two weeks, Lord Robert being the President's only collaborator apparently. The neutral nations' representatives met to-day by themselves preliminary to to-morrow's meeting, but the President already knows their position in a general way and is not sympathetic to the Swiss and Dutch request that the covenant recognize them as neutrals, the Swiss contending that this has been their status for generations and is part of their national life.

May Not Need the Request.

The President is understood to have been irritated by this contention, as he holds that the purpose of the league is to wipe out all neutrality, and the chances are that the Swiss protest will be unheeded.

The league committee will have all Saturday for discussion, and if necessary the night also, but the work must be finished at that meeting, according to the order. The smaller Powers have been warned plainly at the same time that they must agree to the covenant then.

Outside of the Japanese matter the President is working chiefly on changes suggested by close friends and sent here by cable which are designed to break the Republican ranks. He has before him an analysis of suggestions by Dwight Morrow, a New York financial lawyer, to which he is giving great heed. Article X, which refers to the independence and territorial integrity of the league, is being rewritten by the President to eliminate its unlimited character, while the vagueness of article XXI, is being removed. According to the best information some changes also are being made in the disarmament section, but the structure and organization of the league remain unchanged.

Lloyd George to See It Through.

President Wilson's ultimatum last Saturday disarranged all the plans that had been made for a speedy peace, and in the end the War Council allowed him to have his way. From among a maze of happenings these facts stand out clear:

First—Lloyd George and Clemenceau have absolutely bowed to the will of President Wilson, and surrendering their conviction that it was inadvisable to insert the league covenant in the preliminary treaty now have agreed that no treaty shall be drawn which does not contain the covenant.

Second—President Wilson, realizing that the blame might be placed upon him for delay in restoring peace conditions, insists that the covenant can and shall be made ready by Saturday, allowing only four days for discussing any amendments or changes in the phraseology.

Third—Owing to the extraordinary situation created by these developments Lloyd George has abandoned the trip to England which he had planned.

His Mastery Is Complete.

While these are the outstanding features concisely put, the dominating fact is that the President has swung the big stick over the Peace Conference and compelled the leaders of the two most powerful countries outside America to submit to his command even at the cost of upsetting